FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FROM THE STANDARD.

MINING INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Editors N. C. Standard.

GENTLEMEN: The frequent inquiries which have been made of late, respecting the mining interests of this State, induce me to say a very few words upon this subject.

It is very certain that the value of mining property cannot be estimated from the prices of mining stocks in the New York market. This has been illustrated during the last year or two, with North Carolina Gold and Copper mines. I assumed the responsibility of stating in the Mining Journal, a year ago, the causes which had operated in depressing the mining interests of this State; and now, after further exploration and observation, I find the opinion which I then expressed, sustained. To satisfy those who are interested in the success of North Carolina mines, I will state, very briefly, a few facts which I have obtained by direct observation; and I may state, that I have enjoyed every facility for obtaining correct information, both by examination, of the underground workings, and of the books and accounts whenever I wished. In the first place, I will call the attention of the reader to the Gold Hill mine, and state, that the books show the earnings for the month of January 1855, to have been $10,625 16; for February, $8,336 76; March, $11,280 92; April, $13,696 81; May, $11,642 61; June, $7,051 08. The average expense, per month, for eight months of the year, for working the mine, amounts to $3,389. The amount of gold taken out of the mine in a month, has reached as high as $15,600; and it may be stated, that the nett gain per month, at the present time, exceeds $10,000. The vein has been worked to a depth of 400 feet, and it gives an increase in gold as the workings are carried down.

The North Carolina Copper mine, known as the Fentress mine, has more than sustained itself during the past year. It has had its fluctuations, it is true; but it has been improving, and is capable of furnishing more copper than at any former time. One shoot of ore furnished about $7000 worth of ore, which was raised and prepared for market at an expense of about $2000. At the present time it yields 250 barrels of 20 per cent. ore per month, besides a large quantity of 12 per cent. ore, which, at the present advancing price of metal, may be sent to market at a fair profit. The seam of solid copper pyrites is 22 inches wide, on the borders of which, there is four feet of quartz, rich in metal; all of which is bounded by a fissure 12 feet wide. This great width constitutes the vein; and from these facts, we are warranted in the belief that it will prove one of the most valuable mines in this country.

The Washington mine, in Davidson, is now successfully worked, after having been unimproved for the last three years. The difficulty heretofore has been in separating the zinc from the lead; this is now accomplished by the use of Bradford's Separator, which enables them to smelt at a much less cost than formerly. The prospect now is, that it will become one of the most valuable mines in the country. I might enumerate many valuable gold and copper mines, some of which cannot be said to enjoy a reputation beyond the immediate neighborhood of their location, but which are paying mines. The Fisher Hill mine, in Guilford; the Jones mine, and the Ward mine, in Davidson; the Rymer mine, in Rowan; the Russell mine, in Montgomery; the Pioneer, in Cabarrus; the Ore Knob copper mine, in Ashe; the Howie mine, all of them valuable mines. I think it safe to predict that the copper mines of this State will prove as permanent and profitable as any sulphuret mines now known.

But gold and copper mines, although enriching their proprietors, and undoubtedly adding greatly to the general prosperity of the State, do not equal, in the latter particular coal and iron. The unavoidable delay in the completion of improvements upon Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, has been discouraging to those interested in the coal fields, and cause doubts in the minds of others, as to their value. The causes of the delays, it is said, are the difficulty of procuring laborers; but there is nothing to indicate that the improvements are not perfectly feasible, and that there is no impediment to their being carried out; and that they will hence be completed in due time. The different companies are ready to take coal to market as soon as the improvements are completed. Railroads will also be built to the coal fields, from different points—one is already commenced from Fayetteville, and South-Carolina only requires a charter to build one immediately; and there should be a road from Raleigh.

Of the amount of coal on Deep River, there can no longer be any doubt. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural country—timber also abundant—the facilities for mining are equal to those of any coal field in the United States; and it will be proved in a short time, that its transportation to market will be as cheap as any similar coal in the country. In connection with the coal are inexhaustible beds of iron ore. The great shaft at Egypt, now in progress, is carried down between 300 and 400 feet; beds of iron ore have been cut, which will furnish any amount of ore, of a quality which will produce cast iron, equal in every respect to the Scotch pig. The value of the coal on Deep River, and the influence it will have upon the prosperity of the State, when once opened to market, cannot be overestimated. This, alone, will make the rates of exchange between this State and New York in favor of the former; a circumstance which will be a great relief in negotiating her bonds. Hence the work upon Deep River should be hastened to a completion.

Much more might be said respecting the value of the mining interest of this State; but I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details at this time, as I shall embody in my forthcoming report, the principal facts, which I have recorded, and which may be regarded as important for the public to know.

E. EMMONS,
Geologist to the State of N. C.

Raleigh, Jan'y 21, 1856.

Re-Organization of the Whig Party.—A writer in the Louisville Courier proposes to the old Whigs of Kentucky to hold a Convention at Lexington on the 11th of April next, the anniversary of Henry Clay's birth-day, to consider their present duties and determine their future political course, and to take measures to secure an effective organization.

SHANGHAI ODE.—

Feathered giraffe! Who lent you wings?
Who furnished you those legs?
How could such everlasting things
As those come out of eggs?

AN OMISSION.—A poet says:

"Oh she was fair;
But sorrow came and left his traces there."

What became of the balance of the harness he don't state.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1856.

NOT DEAD.—Our hearty thanks are due to the many Whigs in different sections of North Carolina who have within the past few weeks so cordially acknowledged, and so heartily congratulated us upon, our "straight forward Whig course." If we may judge from the spirit manifested, they have not the slightest intention of staying "buried." The fact is, they are so accustomed to "death and burial" (on paper) that they rarely take the trouble, except by a lively *wake*, to contradict such slanderous stories.

The Whigs of Maryland, also, seem to be waking up. Says the National Intelligencer:

"It is very justly remarked by a writer in the Baltimore American, signing himself "*An old-line Whig*," that the condition of political parties and of political affairs renders necessary on the part of the Whigs a serious consideration of the course proper to be taken by them in approaching political arrangements affecting the highest interests of the country. The same writer calls on the old-line Whig party of Maryland to meet in Convention to deliberate on that course of action best calculated to make effectual their votes in sustaining the fundamental principles of the Government in preserving the Union and repressing sectarianism. We are glad to see public attention drawn to this subject, and we hope that the suggestion of the writer will be heartily and promptly responded to by the ever-patriotic Whigs of Maryland, and taken up throughout the Union. The responsibilities of the Whig conservatives of the country are becoming deeply and critically important, and they must meet and redeem them with unwavering fidelity and determination."

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES.—There are said, by those whose profession obliges them to study the Revised Code, to be some funny things as well as some serious ones, in that book, the preparation of which engaged for four years some of the most distinguished and laborious legal gentlemen of the State, and which passed the fiery ordeal of the "assembled wisdom." Among the things of the first named kind, a friend has pointed out the following:—

In Chapter 34, on Crimes and Punishments, section 15, (page 205,) it is solemnly enacted, that—

"If any married person doth take to him or herself another husband or wife, while his or her former wife or husband is still alive, the person so offending shall be fined and imprisoned, and receive one or more public whippings, and be branded on the cheek with the letter B."

After the tragedy comes the farce.

In *the same* Chapter, on Crimes and Punishments, section 112, (page 225,) it is enacted, that

"If any white female shall be convicted of any offence, the punishment or any part whereof shall be branding or whipping, the same shall not be inflicted, but the court, instead thereof, may sentence such female to imprisonment for any length of time in its discretion."

The Solons, after indulging their sanguinary propensities, appear to have reconsidered the matter as to the *woman* convicted of bigamy, and wisely conclude to "letter B"—(*let her be.*)

AGAIN.—The legal gentlemen to whom the State is indebted for this monument of wisdom, did not forget No. 1 in the progress of their labors. In the old Revisal, Lawyers' fees were fixed by law, at $4 for a case in the County Court, and $10 for a case in the Superior Court (we believe those were the amounts.) Besides which, there was provided a "tax fee," of a less amount, to be paid by the party cast to the party gaining the suit. And it was made a misdemeanor for a Lawyer to ask or receive more than his $4 or $10.

Well, in the new Revisal, all this is changed; Lawyers are allowed to ask or receive any sum that they may think proper, whilst the denunciation hurled at taking higher fees is now, amusingly enough, directed against their taking higher "*tax fees*" than the law allows! The ingenuity of this provision may be judged from the fact, that the Lawyer can never possibly get any higher "tax fee" than the law allows, for said tax fee is collected by the Sheriff or the Clerk as a part of the costs of the suit, and the Lawyer receives it from the officer, not from the client.

For all of this, see pages 102 and 546.

The whole thing affords a rare specimen of ingenuity.

But the repeal of the old law forbidding the taking of more than $4 and $10 fees, is a wise and proper measure. The law was a dead letter. No one pretended to respect or obey it. Therefore it should be wiped out. But why not apply the same rule to the small note law? That is equally a dead letter, and will remain so, and it was known to every body, including the law makers, that it was so, is so, and will be so. And yet that law is revived, with even more of odiousness than before. The only difference in the two cases, that we can see, is, that in the one case the repealed law was against the Lawyers, (who were the law-makers,) and in the other it was against the people.

GUN TIMBER FOR THE ARSENAL.—On this last occasion of publishing the advertisement of the Major Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal in this place, we would renew the appeal to the owners of Timber and Saw Mills to send in proposals, that it may be manifested that this part of the State *can* and *will* furnish the materials necessary to constitute this an Arsenal of the first Class.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—It has been mentioned as a remarkable fact, disclosed by the recent Census of the State of New York, that what increase there has been in the population of that great State during the last five years, is found in the cities and towns, not in the country. This may be attributed to a growing disinclination in mankind to perform *manual labor*, and to a consequent resort to trade, to the professions, to literature, and to one's wits, as supposed easier, if not so happy, or healthy, or independent, or godly, modes of gaining a living. The love of money and the hope of its rapid accumulation, are depopulating the rural districts of their hardy, and hearty, and upright, laboring people, and filling the cities with sharpers, dandies, millionaires, and paupers, with neither the sinew nor the soul which they or their parents possessed while cultivating the earth in the rural districts. The change is every way for the worse—morally, politically and physically. Instead, bee-like, of producing food for the sustenance of mankind, the late tiller of the soil has become a useless drone, consuming the products of others' labor. Every thing to eat has, consequently, become enormously dear, and if the rich feel this, what must it be to the poor? And if this is so already in this young and vigorous country, on its virgin soil, and among a comparatively sparse population, distinguished above all others for energy, what may we not apprehend of deterioration as the country grows older and its population more dense?

We have been led to pen these reflections in regard to the more settled part of our own country, by reading a very able and interesting article in the December No. of Blackwood's Magazine, in which a similar though more marked decrease is shown to have taken place in the rural population of England and Scotland, the only increase being in the city population.

It is the present want of soldiers for the British army that has thrust this matter full in the view of the English statesmen. With all the efforts of the government to enlist men, at home and abroad, the army in the Crimea, (to which every disposable soldier has been sent,) "has not averaged above half the strength of the native British troops which Wellington led into France in 1814; and yet the number of males of military age has nearly doubled since then. The number of men who ought to be capable of bearing arms is in round numbers 3,200,000; and yet, after two years' recruiting for as arduous a contest as ever Great Britain engaged in, our army in the Crimea does not exceed 50,000 men!"

Well may such a fact startle the statesmen and political economists of England. It is a proof, that with the casting off of the habits of labor,—agricultural labor,—the manliness of the British people has been equally cast off. And the Reviewer naturally argues from such facts, that the downfall of the gigantic power of Great Britain will be owing to the revolution now progressing in the character of its population.

The causes assigned for the change are different as to England and Scotland, and both different from any that exist in this country. In Scotland, it is attributed to the introduction of the English doctrine of property, by which the old system of customary occupation has been superseded. The tenant-occupants, who were formerly little short of owners in fee, have been ousted, and their lands monopolized by the chiefs of Clans, by whom they have been converted into sheep and cattle pastures, instead of grain farms. This has depopulated whole districts of once fertile lands. The peasantry have been driven off, to linger out a wretched existence in the manufacturing towns, or on the coast as seamen, or, the best of them, to seek a new home by emigration.

In England, the change is attributed to the "enclosure of the commons," by which, indeed, the aggregate production of food has been increased, but the increase is realized by the great proprietors, at the expense of the small tenants of a few acres, which yielded them a scanty return, it may be, but one which secured contentment and happiness, and with them a manly vigor of frame and of mind.

The writer in Blackwood presents some striking contrasts between the former and the present military power of Scotland. It is but a century, he remarks, since a rebellion of the Highland Clans sufficed to shake the British throne to its base. Then they could bring into the field, on three days' notice, 31,900 able bodied fighting men, every man of them, alike in frame and spirit, a warrior. There is not a tenth part of the number now. "The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away!" The lament for the loss of the bone and sinew of the country after the disastrous fight of Flodden, may be renewed now with still more justice and not less regret, says the Reviewer.

The Island of Sky (from which came many of the best of that sterling population which has covered the sand-hills of the Cape Fear country,) is stated to have furnished, during the Peninsular war, "no fewer than 21 Lieut. Generals and Major Generals, 48 Lieut. Colonels, 600 majors, captains and subalterns, 10,000 foot soldiers, 120 pipers—besides 4 Governors of British colonies, 1 Gov. General, 1 Chief Baron of England, and 1 Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland." At present, the Island is "noted only for its poverty."

In 1794, Sir John Sinclair raised, from his own estate, a regiment of 1000 stalwart men. Now, several Scottish counties united fail to produce half as many militia-men.

In view of such facts, well may the people and government of Great Britain be alarmed for the perpetuity of their power and greatness.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Cass spoke at length on Central American affairs. He strongly denounced the position assumed by the British Government. Alluding to remarks in the National Intelligencer, he said he did not believe that the ship of state was drifting into difficulties. He thought it in the true course and that her pilot was doing his duty.

Messrs. Clayton and Collamer followed, taking similar views.

On Friday, in the House, three ballots without change in the voting.

On Saturday, Mr. Dunn of Indiana presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress repealing the restriction against slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the Compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment, or who will hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that restriction, in terms or in substance.

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism, and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a *necessary and certain* means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, That a useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, and, to some extent, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, *fully and completely*, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the past, the present, and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

The vote was taken on each resolution separately. The first was rejected, yeas 102, nays 103—26 absent or not voting. All the N. C. Delegation, except Mr. Craige, absent, voted in the negative.

The second was adopted, yeas 101, nays 100—30 absent or not voting. N. C. delegation as before.

The third was rejected, yeas 100, nays 103—absent or not voting 28. N. C. delegation as before.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That any agitation of the question of slavery, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be countenanced.

Which was adopted, yeas 101, nays 100—not voting 30. Our delegation in the affirmative.

Mr. MEACHAM, of Vermont, offered the following resolution, and called for the previous question:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., was an example of useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, unwise and unjust to the American people.

Adopted, yeas 108, nays 93—absent 30. N. C. delegation voting in the negative except Messrs. Craige, Reade, and Puryear, absent or not voting.

Messrs. Fuller and Richardson, late candidates for Speaker, voted with the South on every question. As did, with a single exception, the Northern members who have supported Richardson, and Messrs. Valk and Whitney, New York members who have supported Fuller. The South voted with entire unanimity, except on the resolution of Mr. Meacham of Vt., as above, which received the vote of Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee.

The Intelligencer in summing up its account of the day's proceedings remarks:

"It will be thus perceived, from the close votes, that a decided opinion of the House of Representatives upon the questions involved in the day's proceedings has not been expressed, for the roll shows an absence of twenty-nine members. It was gratifying to observe, however, that the questions thus disposed of for the time created no excitement."

The absentees were almost entirely from the abolition side of the House—men, to use Greeley's phrase, "whose back-bones need stiffening."

BLUNDERING LEGISLATION.—We have so often had occasion to expose the blunders of North Carolina Legislatures that it is quite refreshing to meet with cases of equal stupidity elsewhere. An instance is furnished by the doings of the last Massachusetts Legislature of disgraceful memory.

Gov. Gardner, in his Message, says that a majority of the Senate and two-thirds of the House of Representatives, in great and general court assembled, passed an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people, excluding from the right of suffrage all persons whatever, except legally naturalized citizens who have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for twenty-one years.

This provision, if ratified by the people, would have disfranchised every man born in America. The *intention* was to exclude foreigners.

THE DUEL.—We are glad to learn, verbally, that the difficulty between Messrs. Burr and Fulton, of Wilmington, has been adjusted, without a meeting of the parties. We are not in possession of the particulars.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Rev. O. Scoville left Chatham county in January 1855, with two to three thousand dollars in his possession, and has not been heard of since he was in Charlotte, in February 1855. It is feared that he has been murdered. He is said to have had many friends, and to have borne as fair a character as any man.

THE PROHIBITION OF SMALL NOTES.—It is a fact worthy of observation, that we have not seen or heard of a solitary newspaper in North Carolina, of any party, which has attempted to defend the acts of the last Assembly against small notes. Nor have we heard of a member of that Assembly who openly justifies it, or indeed of one who knew any thing about it. Doubtless there are such, but they "make no sign."

The Asheville Spectator says,—

"The whole upshot of the thing is, so far as this section is concerned, and, we believe, generally, that the law is not worth the paper it is printed upon—it is a practical nullity—it has not been, nor will it be observed. Indeed, were it not for the circulation of one and two dollar bills, the circulating medium hereabouts would be exceedingly contracted. Take these away, and we would have to resort to the ancient currency of coon skins, or 'possum skins with coons' tails annexed—which, our Junior will no doubt contend, would be a *retailing* of the currency."

THE FRUIT KILLED.—The Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois papers state that examinations of the buds of the peach, apricot, plum, and cherry trees, show that there is no hope of a crop of either this year. It is rather early, we think, to decide that point. But if it can be, and has been, ascertained thus early, is it not probable that the severe cold in North Carolina has had a similar effect?

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS!—The custom of making long speeches, writing long documents, and spinning out an idea to the utmost limit of continuity, happily does not extend to the Editorial fraternity, though all other public functionaries seem to be under its influence. The annual message of the Mayor of Baltimore, just published, would make nine or ten columns of this paper, (if we were so unfortunate as to have to publish it.) If Editors of papers were so afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*, the world would scarcely be large enough to hold the amount of twattle which would be poured out upon it. But happily they are generally men of sense, and write only when they have something to say; and, having said it, they do as we now do, stop.

To the Editors of the Observer.

WADESBORO', N. C., Jan'y 27, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—On yesterday morning snow commenced falling, which continued (alternating from snow to hail) until 11 o'clock at night, when I retired.

At half past five this morning I was aroused from sleep by that—which seems rather a phenomenon these cold freezing times,—heavy rolling thunder, in a Northern direction, succeeded by quick and vivid flashes of lightning, which continued for about thirty minutes, when the elements resumed their usual quiet, except, that up to this time, 1 o'clock P. M., the clouds continue dark and lowering, as if the storm were not yet over.

The snow and hail together, encrusted sufficient to bear the weight of a man, is some three inches deep. Much ice on the trees and most intensely cold. Yours, ———

A correspondent of the Argus recommends to the citizens of Fayetteville the propriety of connecting with Salisbury by Railroad; or, should that measure be impracticable, to connect with the Central Road near the Yadkin River. He urges the necessity of securing to Fayetteville a continuance of the trade of Western North Carolina, and shows, most conclusively, what effect the Western Extension will have, when completed, upon the interests of the town.

The citizens of Salisbury, we think, will readily extend their hands to the citizens of Fayetteville in such an enterprise, whenever they ascertain that their efforts are proportioned to the magnitude and importance of the scheme.

A strong feeling exists among our citizens in reference to this matter; and the thought is no new one to them. Though their minds have been drawn away somewhat by other Roads, still they have never forgotten Fayetteville.

Sal. Herald.

Death of Commodore Morris.—It is with profound regret that we have to announce the death of Commodore Charles Morris, senior retained officer of the United States Navy. He expired at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Washington of inflammation of the lungs, in the 72d year of his age. Commodore Morris entered the Navy in the year 1799, and was, in the year 1813, for gallant and distinguished services, promoted to the rank which he held at the time of his death. His eminent services and his high standing in the Navy are indelibly recorded in the history of his country, and are known to all. It may be added to his honor, on the unvarying testimony of his brother officers, and without disparagement to any of the gallant men who adorn the ranks of our Navy, that Commodore Morris, at the time of his death, was, in all the varied qualities which constitute excellence in his profession, the ablest naval commander in the world. Nothing ever turned him from the line of duty, and when, at the end of fifty-seven years, he reached the highest point of professional honor, he might truly have said, "I have gained the palm, but not without labor."

Nat. Intell.

Effect of Mechanical Skill.—To show how mechanical skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British Quarterly Review gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at $5, worked into horseshoes, is worth $10 50; needles, $355; penknife blades, $3,285; shirt buttons, $29,480; balance-springs of watches, $250,000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upward of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Circular estimates the cotton crop for 1855 at three and a half millions of bales. The first killing frost was on the night of the 25th of December.

Land Warrants.—Land warrants have again, contrary to all expectation, experienced a sudden advance, and 160's and 80's readily command 106, while 120's are active at 103a104. It is impossible to say what the price will be one week hence, whether higher or lower. The issue continues upwards of 500 per day, or about 60,000 acres.—*Star.*

Accidents.—On Monday last a negro child aged about 4 years, belonging to T. M. Lee, Esq., of Clinton, was burned to death in consequence of the ignition of its clothing while it was standing too near the fire.

We learn also, that a gentleman of Duplin county lost three small negroes a few days since by a similar accident.

We advert to these facts in order to caution parents and masters against allowing the little ones to expose to themselves to such accidents as we have just recorded.—*North Carolinian.*

A Good Joke.—We copy the following from the Columbia (Texas) Democrat. It is well known that the two gentlemen referred to have been at "sword's points" for some years past:

Gen. Sam Houston and Con. Moore, on their late visit to Austin, occupied seats in the same stage. Not a word was spoken by either on the route. On entering a hotel one day to dine, they were joined by the driver. Moore having retired from the table after dinner, says Houston to the driver:

"You probably have more rascality on board this trip than you ever carried before."

"Why?" asked the driver.

"You have Commodore Moore along," was the reply.

"Ah, General," says the driver," I just heard Commodore Moore make the same remark, but it was on your account."

Texas Sugar.—The sugar crop in Texas this season has been unusually large. The crop in Brazoria county is estimated at $500,000.

Fined for wearing a shawl.—A young man named Kirk Anderson has been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., for wearing a shawl, on the ground that it was not the apparel of his sex. The case came up on Friday, and Anderson was fined $50. It has created intense excitement among the shawl-wearing gentry of St. Louis.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., near Lilesville, by Wm. T. Williams, Esq., Mr. JAMES CARTER to Miss MARY C., daughter of Capt. Wm. Henry. Also, on the 20th inst., near the same place, by J. A. Liles, Esq., Mr EBBEN KELLY to Miss SALLIE MOSS.

In Davie County, on the 17th inst., by Milton Hobbs, Esq., Col. HIRAM PHELPS, to Miss JANE, daughter of Daniel Orrell, Esq.

In Guilford county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Alson Gray, the Rev. ALEXANDER ROBBINS of Randolph, to Miss MARY WEATHERLY, daughter of Mr Isaac Weatherly of Guilford.

In Halifax county, on Thursday, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., Esq., Attorney at Law, of Hillsborough, to Miss SOPHIA C. DEVEREUX, daughter of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq.

In Orange county, on the 13th of December last, by Durell Tilley, Esq. Mr. LEMUEL CARSON, of Chatham, to Miss SUSAN EDWARDS of Orange county.

DIED,

In Orange county, on the 16th inst. Mrs. RUTH FAUCETT, widow of Mr. Thomas Faucett, dec'd, in the 79th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Jan'y 29 and 30, Strs Rowan and Fanny with Brooklyn in tow, with passengers, and goods for C Black, Pemberton & Chambers, Troy & Marsh, H Clapp, C T Haigh & Sons, G McNeill.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 31, Str Magnolia with passengers and goods for sundry Merchants.

C F Line, Jan'y 27, Str. Flora McDonald, with tow boat J A Worth, with goods for J H Roberts & Co, W L Steele, G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J A Womack & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 17.—Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly. 27.—Brig A R Pharo fm New York; Schr Champion from Newbern, Mary Alice fm Boston. 28.—Schrs Lewis Mulford and Lammot Dupont from New York. 29.—Brig Buen Amo fm N York; Schr. Rainbow fm Belfast Me., S H Pool fm Boston, lost sails, stove boat, and put into this port leaking, Adelaide fm Attakapas, La. to Richmond Va., with sugar and molasses, put into this port leaking. 30.—Schr. Harvest from Boston, Albert fm N York.

CUMBERLAND
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1855.

HIS Honor, J. W. Ellis, Judge presiding: It is ordered by his Honor, that a SPECIAL TERM of the SUPERIOR COURT of LAW and EQUITY be held for the County of Cumberland, the week beginning with the Second Monday in FEBRUARY, A. D., 1856, and that the Clerk of the Court give six weeks' notice thereof in each of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville.

Suitors, Witnesses and others, having business to transact on the Civil Docket are required to attend punctually, on the Second Monday in February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the Seventh Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.

63*tc] JESSE T. WARDEN, C. S. C.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known.—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 48*tf

LOST OR STOLEN.

A POCKET BOOK containing two Notes: one for $150 made by John Davis, and one for $58 with credits reducing to between $19 and $20, made by Duncan Baxter, in favor of the subscriber. All persons are forbid trading for the above notes.

W. N. D. McMILLAN,
Randalsville, Robeson County.

Jan'y 25. 73*3tpd

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level & productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county

Oct. 28, 1854. 44*tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DECISIVE NATIONAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.

Until recently, the Battle of Moore's Creek, fought Feb'y 27th, 1776, had only a *traditionary and local existence*, or at most a passing notice, in American history. And yet no battle of the Revolution so thoroughly illustrates American valor, and none has higher claims to rank amongst the *decisive National* Battles of the War of Independence.

Jones, Caruthers, Swain, Wiley, Wheeler and Davis, deserve well of their country for the light they have reflected upon this too long neglected battle field—a battle field upon which the hopes of Gov. Martin were blasted, and the royal banner trailed in the dust, though upheld by 2000 Scotch Loyalists, commanded by Gen. Donald McDonald and Col. Alexander McLeod,—veterans, one of whom had fought at Culloden, and under Gen. Wolfe in Canada, both had acquired distinction and fame.

The Battle of Moore's Creek was fought at an early period of the Revolution, and is the first battle fought within the U. S. in which victory perched on the American side. So that to North Carolina not only belongs the signal honor of having been the first to absolve herself from all allegiance to the British crown and the first to declare herself a free, sovereign and independent State, but to her, also, belongs the equally glorious distinction of having been the first State that affixed the prestige of invincibility to American arms. And yet the battle and its national effects have been confined within the knowledge of those who have dwelt near the modest stream on which it was fought. But a day, we hope, is dawning, when it will attract attention and acquire national fame—a day that, when the Alexanders and Brevards of Mecklenburg are mentioned as the first who proclaimed Independence, the Lillingtons, Moores, and Caswells, of Cape Fear and Trent, will be remembered as the first victors in the great Revolutionary struggle. To appreciate properly the claim which the battle of Moore's Creek has to national distinction, it will be necessary to present a condensed statement of the actual condition of the Colonies previous to and at the time when the battle was fought.

At the close of the year 1774, hopes were entertained that on the meeting of a new Parliament all the grievances of the Colonies would be redressed. But the rejection of Chatham's bill, and the arbitrary measures proposed and carried through Parliament, soon convinced the Colonies that their hopes were vain and delusive, and that an appeal to arms or submission were the only alternatives left.

From 1768 a military force had been stationed in Boston, to intimidate and overawe the inhabitants of that city. The Army was under the command of Gen. Gage, who, on the 18th April 1775, despatched Col. Smith with 800 men to destroy the stores the Americans had collected at Concord. In this enterprize Col. Smith was supported by Lord Percy and 900 men. They accomplished their object and fought the battle of Lexington, in which they lost in killed and wounded some 200 men, and slaughtered about 100 Americans.

On the 17th June 1775, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought, about which time the British force was augmented by recruits from Europe, commanded by Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton. To counteract the operations of this large Army, Congress, in June 1775, appointed Gen. Washington Commander-in-Chief of all the American forces, and on the 3d of July he fixed his head-quarters at Cambridge.

As troops rallied around Washington, he contracted his lines toward Boston, determined to compel the British to evacuate the stronghold they had so long possessed.

To effect this object, Washington needed men, money, provisions, and munitions of war; and to this point, the Sebastopol of the Revolution, the entire energies of the Colonies were directed, and to that point, and the invasion of Canada, at the time the battle of Moore's Creek was fought, the concentrated thoughts and means of the Colonies were devoted. But it was not until the 17th of March 1776, nearly a month after the battle of Moore's Creek, that the British abandoned Boston and left the Americans in possession of the city.

Whilst the whole resources of Congress were devoted to the invasion of Canada, and the reduction of Boston, the patriots of the Southern States could expect no external aid in defence of their altars and firesides; but, guided by an enlightened public sentiment, they banded themselves together, determined that the Cavaliers of the South would not be behind the Puritans of the North, either in their love of liberty or the practice of those warlike feats by which alone they saw their liberties and independence could be maintained.

In the meantime Great Britain, as early as October 1775, determined to open the campaign of 1776 upon a scale of grandeur that put to blush the meagre numbers which the Americans could command. Already 13,000 British troops had been marched into Canada. Gen. Montgomery had fallen, and his army was defeated, before Quebec. Parliament authorized the impressment of 28,000 seamen, and the enlistment of 55,000 soldiers; besides which, authority was given to engage foreign mercenaries to the number of 16,000 more, in order "to look down all opposition, and effectuate submission without bloodshed." The plan of the campaign was, to recapture Canada, seize New York, and make inroad upon the Southern States, through North Carolina.

The capture of the South was entrusted to Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Peter Parker, who designed entering the Cape Fear, landing their troops on the soil of North Carolina, which, through the representations of Gov. Martin, was deemed lukewarm in the American cause. In addition to this, Gov. Martin had represented that the Regulators and the Scotch Tories on the Cape Fear could be mustered into the British service to the number of 4 or 5,000 men:—That those men, supported by the troops under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, could traverse the State and form a junction with the troops under Lord Dunmore in Virginia, who had rallied under his standard all who were loyal to the King—all who were inimical to independence, and likewise all the runaway slaves who could be induced to abandon their masters. It was supposed that this army could co-operate with and be sustained by the Northwestern wing of the British army and Indians from Detroit, and by their numbers could compel the South to surrender. But if unsuccessful in this, Gen. Washington would rush to the relief of the Southern States, and leave Gen. Howe in possession of Boston, from which point he could crush rebellion in the Northern States.

It was at this crisis in the destiny of the Colonies that the battle of Moore's Creek was fought,—a battle which disconcerted the entire plan of the southern campaign, and compelled Gov. Martin and Sir Henry Clinton to abandon North Carolina—a battle which broke the spirits of the Regulators and Tories, and quenched the flames of a servile and Indian war, and *prevented* the *embarkation* of the *Scotch Loyalists from* the *Cape Fear* to Boston, whither they were bound, to relieve Gen. Howe from a state of seige, or to be by him forwarded to Canada, to expel the Americans and retake that Province.

I am aware that to nearly all your readers, I am stating something *new*. But I will endeavor to convince them that so grossly had Gov. Martin deceived the Government of Great Britain relative to public sentiment in favor of Independence in North Carolina, that the government not only believed the State would fall any easy prey to British prowess, and a secure highway over which they could safely march to subject other States to submission, but, in addition thereto, that Scotch Highlanders could be enlisted and mustered into the "Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment," and sent to nip rebellion in the bud in the Northern States.

The first evidence offered in support of the proposition is, Brown's History of the Highland Clans, the 4th vol. of which is devoted to a minute history of all the Highland Regiments who have been mustered into the British service.

In that work we are informed, that after Braddocks' defeat, and on the conclusion of peace between France and England, at the termination of the seven years' war, the officers and men in the 42d, Loudon, Frazer, and Montgomery Highland regiments, had extended to them, a choice to return to Europe, or remain in the Colonies and receive a grant of land, subject to be called into active service at the pleasure of the King. Amongst the number who remained in the Colonies were Donald McDonald and Alexander McLeod—the former of whom was Lieutenant in the London Highland regiment in 1745, and the latter was a Lieutenant in the Frazer Highland regiment in 1757. The same author says, "when the war of the American revolution broke out, upwards of three hundred of those men who had remained in the country enlisted in the 84th regiment in 1775, and formed two fine battalions, embodied under the name of the "Royal Highland Emigrant."

At another place he says, "The Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, or 84th—two battalions—embodied in 1775. Regimented in 1778. The first Battalion was to be raised from the Highland Emigrants in Canada and the discharged men of the 42d, of Frazer's and Montgomery's Highlanders who had settled in North America after the peace of 1763. * * * * * * Great difficulty was experienced in conveying the recruits who had been raised in the *back settlements* to their respective destinations. A detachment from *Carolina* was obliged to relinquish an attempt to *cross a bridge* defended by cannon, in which *Captain McLeod*, its *Commander*, and a number of the men were killed."

In Gov. Swain's Lecture on the British invasion in 1776, he says:—

"Towards the close of the year 1775, as we learn from the account of the proceedings of the American Colonists in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1776, two Scotch officers, Messrs. McDonald and McLeod, passed through Newbern. They were suspected of some sinister designs, and questioned by the provincials concerning their business. They pretented they were officers who were wounded at Bunker's Hill, and had left the army with a design to settle amongst their friends."

And in a letter from Brigadier General James Moore to Brigadier General McDonald, dated "Camp at Rockfish, February 20, 1776," seven days before the battle of Moore's Creek, he says,

"I cannot conclude without reminding you, Sir, of the oath which you and some of your officers took at *Newbern*, on your arrival in this country, which I imagine you will find difficult to reconcile to your present conduct."

In reply Gen. McDonald says, the Scots Emigrants are under more obligation to the King and crown, than to any other power, and denies that they are either a deluded or ungrateful people.

In the proceedings of the Committee of Safety for the Town of Wilmington, on the 5th October 1775, I find that several vessels, outward bound, lingered at the mouth of Cape Fear; in consequence of which the Committee

"Resolved, That every vessel now in the River Cape Fear, loaded and cleared out as above, (before the 10th day of September last,) do proceed on their respective voyages within ten days from this date."

Quere—Why did they linger if not waiting for Recruits?

Again:—Nov. the 18th, the Committee Resolved, that no vessel whatever shall load any cargo to any part of the world from this port. And on the 20th of Nov. 1775, we find "The Committee taking into consideration the danger with which the inhabitants on Cape Fear River are threatened by the *King's Ships* now in the harbor, and the open and avowed contempt and violation of justice in the conduct of Gov. Martin, who with the assistance of the said ships is endeavoring to *carry off the artillery*, the property of the province," &c.

Whereupon a Committee is appointed to sink chains and boats in the channel, so as to prevent the outlet of the British ships; and on the 5th of January 1776, the Committee ordered all the Pilots to be arrested and kept from piloting the British, or extending to them supplies.

Quere—Where were they carrying off the Artillery to?

Among the letters of George the Third to Lord North, (edited by Brougham,) we find the following, dated 16th Oct. 1775:—

"Agrees to send 3,000 men, chiefly from Ireland, against North Carolina first, out of hope that the Highland settlers will join. *Will consider the raising of a Highland Regiment.*"

In a letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Gov. Martin, in May 1775, he assures him that he has his Majesty's commands to direct Gen'l Gage, upon the Governor's application, to send some able and discreet officers, to lead the people [of North Carolina] forth against any rebellious attempts to destroy the public peace."

In the Resolves of the Wilmington Committee of Safety, as early as 3d July 1775, we find one appointing a Committee to write to *Allan* McDonald of Cumberland County, (husband of the celebrated Flora,) whether he had proffered his services to Gov. Martin to enlist troops in the Royal cause.

Quere.—Why enlist troops *for North Carolina* as early as June?

On the 10th of January 1776, Gov. Martin issued his proclamation calling upon all the well affected to rally around the Royal standard at Cross Creek, so as to reach Brunswick on the 15th of February 1775. In this commission Allan McDonald has precedence over Donald McDonald and Alexander McLeod; but when the Battle of Moore's Creek was fought on the 27th February, Donald McDonald was General, Alexander McLeod Colonel, and glorious old Allan was reduced to the rank of Captain.

Quere.—Why reach Brunswick on the 15th February, when the troops under Sir Peter Parker did not reach there till May? Could those forces have co-operated, whilst the Atlantic rolled between? Or did Gov. Martin design sending the Highlanders to Boston, then closely besieged?

I have thus endeavored to connect the various links in what may be termed the chain of presumptive evidence, in favor of the proposition advanced.

I now refer your readers to extracts from Letters of Major Gen'l Howe, who had succeeded Gen'l Gage in the command at Boston. The letters are addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston, Jan'y 1776, and may be found in the American Archives, 4th Series, 4th Vol., pages 699, 811, 835. In the first letter he regrets that Britain should have contemplated an invasion of the Southern States until the rebels were defeated North of New York; complains of a drain from his army to the *South, from "whence he can promise himself little assistance to the main Army;"* and adds, "the necessary arrangements being made for the departure of Major General Clinton to Cape Fear, in consequence of your Lordship's dispatches of the 22d October, he is ready to sail in the Mercury, ship-of-war, with the Falcon, sloop, and two transports, having on board two companies of Light Infantry, and *some Highlanders; the latter I hope may be useful in getting men in North Carolina, if Gov. Martin is not deceived in his expectations.*"

Again he says, "Major Gen. Clinton sailed the 20th January in the morning, in the Mercury frigate, the Falcon sloop being before sent directly to the Cape Fear to await the arrival of the transports. A copy of your Lordship's despatch of the 22d October is given as the principal guidance of his conduct, while local circumstances and good intelligence determine him in pursuing the *main objects* of his expedition.

"*He has blank commissions for his officers*, in case it should be found at any time advisable to embody Provincials for *the* service, and *I* have sent *commissions to three gentlemen* who have been *long* in North Carolina to *secure* the *attachment* of the *Highlanders* settled in that Colony, on a promise from Gen. Gage that they should have appointments in the second battalion of *Royal Highland Emigrants*, to be formed as soon as the first was known to be completed, which it has been for some time."

On the 23d of January Gen. Howe acknowledged the reception of a list of store ships, a despatch from the Earl of Dartmouth to Gov. Martin, and extracts from Gov. Martin's letters of 30th June, and 6th July 1775, for the use of Gen. Clinton. Those letters I have been unable to find, but they may yet be brought to light and explain some things connected with the invasion of North Carolina in 1776.

In the same Volume of the American Archives, page 1166, I find a letter dated "Norfolk, Feb'y 17th, 1776," in which the writer says,—

"Gen. Clinton and Tender are arrived safe. The Tender is to proceed to Cape Fear in North Carolina, in order to *raise volunteers*, thousands of whom are ready to join the King's troops. * * All the Highland Emigrants are most friendly to Government."

In the 5th Volume of American Archives, 4th Series, page 59, I find a letter dated "North Carolina, March 4, 1776," where the writer, after giving an account of the Battle of Moore's Creek, and stating that it was impossible to describe the ardor that prevailed in the province; that he had seen "His Excellency Brigadier General Donald McDonald, who is far advanced in life, being in the sixty-fifth year of his age;" that Cols. Moore, Caswell, Polk, Thackston, Lillington, and Long, have great merit, and that either would be an overmatch for Howe in that kind of strategy necessary to insure success in the woodland and swamps that prevail in Eastern North Carolina, says "How small must Gov. Martin feel himself, after promising Government two thousand men, not to have it in his power to supply the Ministry with a single man; and, after having brought up a sloop of war and three armed vessels within half a mile of Wilmington, for the *purpose of receiving* the Regulators and Highlanders from Negro Head Point, to sneak off with two vessels at a time, after hearing of the defeat of his emissaries."

On page 210 of 5th Volume of American Archives, is a letter dated "Edinburgh, Scotland, March 14, 1776," in which the writer says—"An officer of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment has arrived from Boston, for arms and clothing for that Regiment; that before he left Boston in the beginning of February, more than 800 men had been enlisted, besides which there were recruiting officers in certain parts of America enlisting men." The officers, he says, are to be gentlemen mostly on half pay, amongst whom he mentions *Donald McDonald* and *Allan McDonald*, both of whom were officers at the Battle of Moore's Creek.

Whether the evidence advanced sustains the proposition, that the Scotch Loyalists were mustered into the British service for the purpose of being sent to the Northern States, I leave others to decide. But I feel no hesitation in saying, I believe the Scotch Loyalists thought they had enlisted into a battalion of the British army, that was to be used in the Northern States. In 1837, the writer was so informed by Malcolm McKay, who accompanied Gen. McDonald's army, in which three members of his family had enlisted, and encamped with them one night on the brow of the hill west of this town upon which the Mansions of Messrs. H. L. Myrover and W. B. Wright now stand. At that time Malcolm McKay was 17 years old; he subsequently joined the British Army, and received a Penston from that Government until his death in our midst some years ago.

To the same effect is the testimony of Hugh McDonald, as detailed by Dr. Caruthers in his last historical work; and so runs the whole current of testimony amongst the descendants of those who were deluded and cajoled into the support of the House of Hanover, by the most skilful appliances of flattery and fraud.

But whether I am right or wrong, I think I have said enough to convince every North Carolinian that the history of the Battle of Moore's Creek has not yet been written—nor has it yet acquired its merited position of nationality.

If that battle prevented an invasion of the State,—an invasion concerning which even the King writes to Lord North,—an invasion planned by the last Royal Governors of Virginia and North Carolina, approved by the Earl of Dartmouth, confided in its execution to Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Peter Parker, with such aid as they could derive from Gen'ls Gage and Howe; —surely the memories of the men who frustrated all their plans and prevented the State from being desolated, are worthy of illustrious honors, and the field upon which their valor was displayed should be classed among the *national* Battle grounds of the Revolution.

On the other hand, if the men of Duplin and Sampson, Trent and Cape Fear, met and conquered at Moore's Creek, recruits who were destined to leave the State to reinforce Gen'ls Gage and Howe, and enable them to subjugate the Northern States,—the Battle rises in the scale of dignity, and presents a spectacle of patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to Liberty and Independence that will commend itself to the admiration of the world; and the names of Moore, Lillington, and Caswell, Kenan, Thackston, Martin, Slocumb, and Ashe, should be indelibly stamped upon the memory of every son and daughter of North Carolina.

This communication has extended beyond my original design. On some future occasion I may trouble you with a *glimpse* at the appliances used to induce the Highlanders to take arms.

B——.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 29, 1856.

There are fourteen female physicians now practising in Boston.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Extract from the Paris Correspondence of the National Intelligencer:

I have no confidence in the Austrian mission to St. Petersburgh. It is all for effect, and will have no practical results as regards peace. I have seen a letter from St. Petersburgh from the private Secretary of ———, who you will admit is good authority, which says:

"We are amused at the trash published in the London journals as regards this country; and it is a matter of surprise that the London Times, with its large circulation, read by all the Cabinets and leading men in Europe, can indulge in such nonsense and such ridiculous falsehoods. It has no influence here, and but little confidence is placed in it throughout Europe. Like all who indulge in frequent untruths, it occasionally tells the truth. It is a gross mistake in England to suppose we will ever sign a dishonorable peace. Whilst a rouble remains in the treasury or a soldier to carry a musket the war will continue. We are united to a man and our time will soon begin. There is no doubt but that we have been very roughly handled, but more owing to the fortune of war than to any decided advantages enjoyed by the Allied armies. In two instances victory ought to have been on our side, but owing to negligence or possibly not the same experience in war as the French, we lost the advantage. We have even sought a regular fight with the Allies, which they have declined. Here we entertain the opinion that the Allies intend to retreat from the Crimea, except the strong garrison towns which they now hold, for which purpose they are fortifying them in a most extraordinary manner. Kamiesch will be the strongest place in the East. The lines are nearly complete, with eight heavy redoubts and a splendid profile of parapet and trench enclosing the place, and, as an English paper remarked, will remain as a lasting monument of French military skill, and will enable them to retain the posts of Kamiesch and Kazatch when the bulk of the army has re-embarked, which we have no doubt will soon be the fact, particularly as their cavalry is shipping off to Constantinople—a proof they intend to avoid a great battle. The object of the Allies is evidently to hold on to the strong points with large garrisons, carry on a predatory warfare, burn and destroy our small towns, fishing establishments, and isolated grain magazines on the coast. To remain in the Crimea would require at least 150,000 troops, which France and England cannot conveniently spare or support, particularly without the prospect of important or decisive results."

Such is the substance of the letter, given as nearly *verbatim* as I could recollect, and certainly correct as to the general tenor of it. Two members of the British Parliament now here, to whom I mentioned it, said they feared there was too much truth in it; and that they thought the Allies intended to hold on not only to those ports, but also to all of any note in Turkey; and that this entire country would be garrisoned by them, as the Turks were not capable of defending themselves; and many of their old officers in Turkey think the Turks would even join the Russians, which the Allies do not intend they shall do. The Allies went there to guaranty the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the final result will be that they will retain it for themselves, France taking the lion's share. A very intelligent and observing captain of one of our clipper ships, recently returned from Constantinople, informed me that the French already rule there as absolute masters. They are tearing down entire streets of wooden houses and opening new ones on a wider scale; fine houses, large barracks, and other formidable buildings are going up all over the city. They have the entire charge of the police of Pera, (the Frank suburb of Constantinople,) and will soon have that of the entire city. French garrisons are in the fortresses on the European side, and English on those of the Asiatic coast.

The poverty and wretchedness of that once fertile country exceed all credence. The starving, fanatic, and vilely miserable population are ready for a general insurrection, as they are fully convinced that the Giaour is permanently in possession of their soil, and it will require a strong, vigilant, and determined force to keep them down. They are now acting as if they were to be expelled from the country. They are abandoning the cultivation of the soil, selling their grain, horses, and cattle, all of which the wants of the Allied army enable them to do at good prices, and obtaining specie in payment, which is hoarded, and they will soon stand prepared, like the children of Israel in Egypt, to march out in a body at short notice. Their agriculture at best was not very good nor extensive; but, under the present state of things, the land will become a wilderness, and the probability is that there will be for them no alternative between starvation or an exodus into Asia. Sheer desperation may drive them into general insurrection, but they cannot succeed; for they would be mowed down like grass by the artillery of the Allies. They have had their day, and their time has now come, and the rule of the Infidel in Europe will soon only be a tale of the past. Then comes the division of the spoil, and if that division can be made without a quarrel between France and England, (to say nothing of the claims and pretensions of Russia and Austria,) I shall be greatly deceived in my present opinions. The Danubian provinces, Turkey proper, Constantinople, the Dardanelles, and Egypt, altogether, no doubt form a large carcass to be divided among the hungry hunters, and ought to be sufficient to satisfy all their appetites; but at such bar quets there are always desirable pieces and titbits which all crave, and more than one may insist upon having, and thus the harmony of the feast is too often most unhappily disturbed. France, however has Constantinople actually in possession on her plate, with her knife and fork upon it, and therefore will not listen to any body else partaking with her in *that* portion of the means. Whenever the time comes, depend upon it that it will be as Sir Lucius O'Trigger says, "a very pretty quarrel as it stands."

The Seminoles to be Removed.—We learn from the Floridian and Journal, that the Secretary of War has issued instructions to Col. Monroe for the prompt removal of the Indians from Florida, Gov. Broome has been authorized to receive and tender to Col. Monroe, for immediate service, five companies of volunteers. Four, commanded by Messrs. Kendrick, Durrance, Sparkman, and Hooker, respectively, have already been received. Captain Johnson's company, of Sumpter county, we learn, had been received by Col. Monroe, immediately upon the happening of the recent Indian outbreak.

Greely.—Washington Jan. 29—This afternoon as Horace Greely, Editor of the N. York Tribune, was coming from the Capitol, he was attacked by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, who inflicted several blows on his head with his fist. As Mr. Greely attempted to get into the National Hotel, Mr. R. struck him upon the arm with his stick.

Western Hog Trade.—The receipts of hogs at Cincinnati up to the 22d inst. amounts to 389,374 head, against 332,476 to same date last season. The receipts at North Madison, Ind., were 50,987 head, against 75,813 to same date last year. At Louisville the number killed is 303,200, which is 20,000 more than last year.

Western Extension.—The Western rail road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line has been surveyed and located, and is being placed under contract.

On the 21st January, Messrs. Shaver and Simonton commenced work at the Salisbury end of the road with one hundred hands.

Finished!—On Tuesday last, about 3 o'clock, P. M., the last bar of iron was laid on the North Carolina Rail Road. The meeting of the two ends took place some 4½ miles west of this place. After their work was completed, the hands of the two companies got in the cars and rode down to Greensboro', amid the happy greetings and rejoicings of our citizens. And after an half hour of hilarity, they returned to Jamestown, to enjoy some of the inner-man comforts.

The mail and passenger trains made their first through trip on Wednesday.

Greensboro' Patriot.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTRACTORS.—In the report of Maj. Gwynn, Chief Engineer of the N. C. Rail Road Company, to the Directors' meeting at Salisbury, he says:

"The Contractors on the North Carolina Railroad were all stockholders, and with only two or three exceptions entirely destitute of experience in the work they undertook; they commenced their contracts very generally in January, 1852, and, on the 1st of January, 1853, without the aid of a single dollar from the Treasury of the Company but relying entirely upon their own credit and means, their united labor amounted to $500,000, which, carried to the credit of their Stock subscriptions, fulfilled the second condition of the subscription on the part of the State, and brought her in as a partner in the great enterprise. This (coupling the subscription of a million of dollars by individuals, chiefly farmers, and working out a half a million upon their own resources) is an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the public works of this or any other country, and wherever known, (and it ought to be published every where,) will disabuse the public mind and vindicate the energy, enterprise and industry of the citizens of the State.

"I have repeatedly said publicly, and perceiving no impropriety in it, I avail myself of this occasion, to say that, in my experience, now exceeding thirty years, I have not found on any public work with which I have been connected, a set of Contractors more reliable than those with whom I have had to deal on the North Carolina Railroad, and none with whom my intercourse has been so pleasant and agreeable."

South Carolina Railroad.—From the annual report of the President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, we learn that the aggregate income of the road for the year 1855, was $1,585,991 54, and the expenses of management, ordinary and extraordinary, $702,589 57, leaving nett income $883,402 17—which sum was appropriated as follows: Interest on debt, damages, etc., $202,585 70; two semi-annual dividends, $358,718 50; balance of $322,097 97 for the maintainance and improvement of the property, and the reduction of the debt of the Company. The comparative statement of different kinds of produce, etc., brought to Charleston by the Company from 1844 to 1855 inclusive, shows an immense growth in every department. Cotton, last year, 449,554 bales—largest previous, 384,729, in 1852; Flour, 80,463—largest previous, 62,651; Grain, 817,662—largest previous, 348,848, which was in the "famine year" of 1847. The growth of the grain and flour *export* business from southern ports is the distinguishing feature of trade at the present time, arising mainly from the completion of some connections between the southern seaboard and the valley of the Mississippi. The number of barrels of Turpentine was 25,093, being a slight increase upon the last preceding year.

Wil. Journal.

Memphis and Charleston Rail Road.—This great enterprise seems to be progressing on steadily to its completion. The eastern portion of the road, extending from Stevenson, (the point of intersection with the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road, near the Tennessee river) to Tuscumbia, a distance of 129 miles, was all completed and the locomotives running on it in December, except a few miles this side of Huntsville, (and which would have likewise been finished by the 1st of Jan'y,) when the bridge over the Tennessee river, on the Nashville and Chattanooga road, was burnt, and their supply of iron for these few miles thereby cut off. The bridge will be built again, however, by the first of March next and the iron be immediately laid on the track, and the communication by steam thus be open from Charleston to Tuscumbia—a distance of nearly 600 miles. This will then leave a gap of but 60 or 70 miles unfinished of the whole line to Memphis, and that is under contract to be completed by the 1st of January, 1857.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A cotemporary, referring to the *highest* degree of courage shown by men, refers to that of the good *physician*, who braves, in the discharge of his duties to God, to his fellow-creatures and to himself, pestilence in its most horrid forms, and looks death in a thousand shapes without quailing, and without a selfish thought of how soon he may himself become a victim. It is well to think of this. We for the most part confine our admiration of heroism to that exhibited on the battle-field. We do not often enough think of that moral and mental bravery which the plain physician displays in the silent room of the suffering sick, where contagion lurks, and where he may receive his summons unknown to those around him.

Alexandria Gazette.

A Slight Misapprehension.—On board of one of our Cape packets, not long since, one of the lady passengers, who was on deck near the Captain, was complaining of the cold. Another passenger, one of our "solid men," was giving the Captain some advice as to how to steer his craft, and without noticing the conversation, just as the lady exclaimed "how cold I am," he asked with some earnestness, in relation to the vessel's course, "Hadn't you better hug her a little, Captain?"—a nautical phrase which sailors will appreciate. The lady responded with some degree of tartness, and the 'Squire, who is one of the most modest of men, was quite thunderstruck to find he had made so unseasonable an observation.

Mr. Macaulay's Profits.—Messrs. Longman recently paid to Mr. Macaulay the sum of $80,000 for his two new volumes. What would the philosophic Gibbon have said to this? It is well known that Mr. Macaulay's health is by no means good. A gentleman who saw him a few weeks ago, states that he experiences great difficulty in conversing even for a short time.

Dumfries Standard.

Forty Days without Food.—A lady named Miller, upwards of 70 years of age, residing about eight miles from Pittsburg, has been lying seriously ill for some time. During the last forty days she has not eaten a morsel of food of any kind, and her only drink is water. She is a widow and a mother of a family. Her physicians have not given the disease any definite name. She was still alive, though very weak.

We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Fayetteville, held recently, Henry Lilly, Esq., declined serving on the Board, whereupon John C. Haigh, Esq., was appointed in his place.—*N. Ob.*

The County Court of Moore, on Tuesday last, elected Mr. A. M. Branson, County Register, and Wm. Barrett, Esq., Treasurer of Public Buildings. Gen. W. D. Dowd, Dr John Shaw, and Wm. C. Campbell, Esq., were elected a Special Court for the ensuing year.—*N. Ob.*

Meeting at Carthage.—A meeting was held at the Court House at Carthage, on Wednesday evening of the present week, by persons friendly to the proposed Rail Road from Cheraw, S. C., to the Coal Fields on Deep River, at which we had the pleasure of being present; and seldom have we been more highly entertained than we were upon that occasion. Upon motion of Col. John Morison, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Alex'r Little, Esq., of Anson as Chairman, and Alex. H. McNeill, Clerk of County Court, and Arch'd R. McDonald, Esq., of Moore, as Secretaries. A series of appropriate resolutions was reported by Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., of Chatham, and speeches were made by Col. James L. Gaines, M. Q. Waddell, J. J. Jackson, A. J. Steelman, John Manning, B. J. Howze, A. R. McDonald, and J. W. Cameron, Esqs.—The good people of that region very properly think, that, inasmuch as they are giving of their substance to build improvements for other sections of the State, they should not be debarred of the means of developing their own rich agricultural and mineral resources, especially when others offer to build a road for them. And such are the mineral treasures in the valley of the Deep River and the adjacent parts, that it is supposed three or four rail roads would find work enough to do in carrying them off, even if the River Improvement succeed beyond the most sanguine expectations. The proceedings of the meeting will be published in our next, we presume.—*N. C. Argus.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In N. C. Mutual Ins. Co. v. Hicks, from Alamance, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, Adams v. Adams, in Equity, from Beaufort, decree to be divided equally *per capita* between the children of the brother and sister. Also, in Averett v. Shepard, in Equity, from Onslow, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Low v. Sowell, from Moore, directing a *procedendo ad novo*. Also in Smith v. Fortescue, from Hyde, directing a *procedendo ad novo*. Also, in Benton v. Strickland, from Nash, directing a *procedendo ad novo*.

By BATTLE, J.—In Harrington v. Moore, from Pitt, reversing the judgment and directing a judgment of nonsuit. Also, in Rock v. King, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Stinson v. Moody, from Moore, directing a *procedendo ad novo*.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to ask whether others, like myself, have lost the Fall crop of Irish Potatoes by an insidious enemy, new to me, and to whose habits I wish to direct the attention of our entomological friends. I know not its name nor even its appearance; for when its dreadful work attracted my observation, it had already passed the limit of my unscientific vision.

The potatoes were planted late in June, came up quickly and grew off luxuriantly, promising a rich harvest. A few days before the flower, I was surprised by the yellowish tinge which the patch assumed; but other engagements diverted my attention a week or ten days, by which time the leaves and stalks had become black, with only here and there an exception. It was now too late for an unpracticed eye to detect the foe in his hiding place, if indeed he had not retreated to an invisible distance. The point of attack, however, was obvious. The stalk was wounded at or a little below the surface of the ground, and though the greater part of them stood erect a week or two, yet life was destroyed. Many seemed eaten half through, as if by a grub. Not one perfect potato was made, except on the very few stalks not attacked. The wagon loads of anticipation dwindled to meagre bushels. In short they did not make seed.

The Spring crop was not attacked. It is the Fall crop, however, that we rely on for keeping through the winter, and until Spring vegetables grace our tables, as well as for market; and unless this new enemy be arrested, a substitute for the Irish potato must be sought. Please set on the hunters.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. J. BINGHAM.

The Ice Bridge at Cincinnati.—The ice bridge over the Ohio (says the Cincinnati Commercial) between Cincinnati and Covington and Newport has at length become a highway. Humanity of almost every age, from little boys and girls to old men and ladies, may be seen passing to and fro at all times of the day, and sometimes hundreds would be moving towards one State or the other between the opposite shores. Express wagons, drays, and sleds, well loaded, were drawn over by horses frequently. Hundreds and thousands of pounds of pig-iron were carried over on the ice to Covington, to her foundries, and iron was brought to this side. Wood and various other articles were hauled from shore to shore, and one drove of cattle was driven over. Upon the whole, the frost-wrought bridge is in good order, and hence ferries just now are in little demand.

Snow Bread—The Cincinnati Times says that all persons where snow abounds, are not, perhaps, aware of the value of the fleecy flakes in making light, delicious and wholesome bread. There is no "raising," in the world so perfectly physiological as good, fresh, sweet snow; it raises bread or cakes as beautifully as the best of yeast, or the purest acids and alkalies, while it leaves no taint or fermentation like the former nor injurious neutral salt like the latter. Indeed it raises by supplying atmosphere wherewith to puff up the dough, while the other methods only supply carbonic acid gas.

Increase in the Population of Texas.—Texas has increased very rapidly in population of late years. In the year 1850 the census gave it 212,592 inhabitants. At the presidential election in 1852 the total vote cast was 18,547. As the population had increased considerably in the period between 1850 and 1852, it must then have been near 300,000. This would be in the ratio of about one vote to every sixteen inhabitants. If there had been no increase in the population the ratio would have been about one voter to every eleven inhabitants. At the election held recently in Texas no less than 45,547 votes were polled. Applying the first ratio to this, we should have a population of 728,752, being three times the aggregate of the population in 1850. Taking the lower ratio, the total amount would be 501,017, so that, in any case, the aggregate at this time must exceed half a million. This is an astonishing increase, and evinces that Texas has grown as rapidly as Iowa.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1856.

BANKS ELECTED SPEAKER!

We learn by telegraph that on Saturday last, Nathaniel P. Banks, the Massachusetts "Black Republican," was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We have no particulars, but presume that the election was effected by adopting the plurality rule.

It is sad to think that that insane party has got possession of the popular branch of Congress. But it could not much longer have been prevented, and perhaps it is as well to face the evil now as at any other time. The South must be prepared to take care of itself, against such evils as the House can inflict, when opposed by the President and the Senate.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.—See the accounts by the Arabia.

We have no confidence in any reports that Russia will make peace upon terms that will be accepted. But time will show.

At New York, the Arabia's news depressed the flour market. Southern fell to $ 87. Corn is lower. Of Cotton we have no quotation since the steamer arrived.

At Baltimore, Flour fell to $ 25, but only $8 was offered, with no sales. Corn 68 to 72.

ANOTHER SNOW.—Yesterday morning we had the fifth snow storm within thirty days. It fell for some hours, but most of it disappeared during the day, leaving however, still on the ground, considerable snow and sleet which fell on the 4th of January.

It is intensely cold this morning—thermometer at 11° at 9 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—The Soiree given by Mr. Fanning on Monday evening last produced $135, and the two Concerts of the Amateur Club $88, making $223, which has been placed in the hands of Committees for the relief of those who may be in want during this severe winter.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The decided success of several recent works, lectures, addresses, &c., on the Revolutionary History of this State, sufficiently shows that a general interest is felt in the subject. That which has remained a sealed book for eighty years past, is thus gradually being exposed to the public view; and is throwing light on events honorable to our State and to the patriotic actors in the eventful scenes of that period. Unfortunately the labor of love had been delayed so long that it is often a labor indeed, a groping in the dark, to secure and bring forth the materials for History.

There are many active minds and laborious hands engaged in the good work. For our paper today we are favored with an article of great research, leading to new and interesting conclusions, on the Battle of Moore's creek, by our indefatigable friend "B.," whose recent article on the Battle of Guilford Court House, we have reason to know, has attracted much attention, and elicited warm commendation in high quarters. The present article is equally worthy of attention from all who desire to have the illustrious deeds of our Revolutionary period placed fairly before the world, and due importance attached to those enacted within our own State, and due honor awarded to the memory of the actors in them.

AMERICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the American party held in this town on Friday evening last, the following delegates were appointed to the Convention at Elizabethtown on the 5th inst. (to-morrow:)

R. P. Baxton, T. C. Fuller, Wm. Vink, John Williams, David S. McNeill, T. H. Pemberton, Pat. Alderman, Jos. Baker Jr., C. D. Nixon, Wm. McMillan, J. W. Cameron, Geo. Wightman, Christopher Munroe, A. A. McKethan, B. Culbreth, J. C. Blocker, Jno. P. Leonard, T. S. Butterloh, Jno. P. McLean, Randall McDaniel.

The Convention is called to appoint a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d inst.

"GOING OFF AT HALF COCK."—The writer in the Greensborough Patriot who signs himself "Guilford," and whose former article on North Carolina Banks and Currency we noticed a week or two ago, is out again; and from the car marks we are sorry to think that he is one with whom we once had a controversy which we are sincerely desirous not to renew. Wherefore, we shall confine ourselves to the single point of his present article, as follows:—

"If we mistake not, the Senior Editor of the Observer is not only a stockholder but has been for a long time a Director in the Cape Fear Bank, as are many of his wealthy and influential friends. Under these circumstances Mr. E. J. Hale must have seen the following circular:

"BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C., }
May 24th, 1854. }

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, this day,—

Resolved unanimously, That after the 30th day of June next, no check shall be drawn by the Bank of the State of North Carolina or any of its Branches payable in "*Current Funds.*"

Resolved, That after the 30th day of June next, no checks payable in "*Current Funds,*" shall be received in payment, or deposit, by this Bank, or any of its Branches.

Resolved further, That notice of these resolutions be communicated to the several Banks of this State.

A copy from the Journals.

C. DEWEY, Cashier."

When we call to mind the position of Mr. Hale as a Director, we think it is fair to infer that he *must have seen and known* of the above circular."

"Mr. E. J. Hale" has the honor to inform the writer of the above, that *he never saw nor heard of the above resolution of the Bank of the State,* until he saw it in last Friday's Greensborough Patriot.

He will add, that he fears that "Guilford" is in the habit of assuming that other things, besides this, *must be* true, when they exist only in his own prolific imagination.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce thinks it unfortunate that there is not lodged with the President of the United States the same power to dissolve Congress, and require a new election, as is possessed by the sovereign of Great Britain in regard to Parliament. We do not concur in the opinion. An object, and a very proper object, of the people of the United States in forming their government, was to *restrict* the power of the Chief Magistrate. That power is already too great; indeed, in the hands of a popular and self-willed man, like Gen. Jackson, it can scarcely be said to be limited at all, save by the Judiciary. It takes to itself, in such hands, both Legislative and Executive functions. If to its present power and patronage were superadded the power to disband a refractory or independent Congress, whenever it failed to conform to his will, the evil would be intolerable. Members of Congress are sufficiently obsequious and cringing to power now, and if they were liable to be deprived of their places by the President at his will, or retained as they might "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee," there is not one in ten of them that would dare to have any will but that of the Executive.

The present evil, by which Congress has remained disorganized for two months, is bad enough, but the remedy would be far worse than the disease.

Since the above was in type, we see that the government organ, the Washington Union, actually claims this kingly prerogative for the President!

"We quote, (says the Union,) the clause of the constitution on which the President would proceed in the event of his adjourning Congress:

ART. 2. SEC. 3. "He (the President) shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper," &c.

"If the necessity for adjourning the two houses should arise, (adds the Union,) the President would act under the last branch of the clause above quoted."

It is seldom that so bold an assumption of power is made upon such feeble authority. Our recollection for the moment supplies but one parallel case—that of Gen. Jackson, who proposed to hang a couple of obnoxious individuals under the 2d Section of the Rules and Articles of War—the said 2d Section having no reference whatever to the case of the men in question, or to the hanging of any body.

The clause cited by the Union evidently was intended to provide for a case in which, Congress having finished the business of the session and being about to adjourn, disagreed as to the day to which to adjourn. This is the only power conferred by the clause. It is harmless, and may be useful. The power claimed by the Union would be potent for evil. The framers of the constitution were too wise to grant it.

PENNSYLVANIA ON SLAVERY.—A petition for the passage of a Law securing to citizens of slaveholding States the right of transit through Pennsylvania with their slaves, has been under the consideration of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature of that State. The majority of the Committee have reported that the right of transit is already secured to citizens of other States by the law of nations and the federal constitution, and that there is no Pennsylvania statute affecting to destroy that right.

Before the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, the report proceeds, "slaves were held and recognized as property in all the states of the confederacy, save one, and the right of transit was not contravened. Having adopted the constitution, and thus plighted her honor for the faithful observance of all its convenants, she will not now dishonor herself by denying her bond, or violating any of its obligations. The law of nations, the report says, gives the right of peaceable and orderly transit to both person and property, and that right is ratified and confirmed by the constitution, more especially in the clause which reserves to Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce among the states. This reserved power the report alleges, has been construed by the Courts to include intercourse and transportation of property and to exclude the right of individual states to prohibit intercourse and transportation of property.

"The committee deny that Pennsylvania has passed an unconstitutional law interdicting a peaceable and friendly intercourse between the citizens of several states of this Union, and refusing to permit their property to accompany their persons. After citing a number of authorities which they claim support this position, the committee say that the act of 1847 repeals so much of the act of 1780 as authorizes the master, or owner of slaves, to bring and retain such slaves, within this commonwealth, after six months' in involuntary servitude, or for any period of time whatsoever. The act, they claim, does not purport to take away from their masters domestic slaves attending upon their persons, as they pass through this state. Nor prevent the bringing of them within it. It only forbids the retaining of them here. It may affect slave sojourners, but cannot reach persons or slaves *in transitu.*"

The Committee concludes:

"Our Southern brethren are protected in their property by a stronger bulwark than an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and your committee cannot consent to disgrace our commonwealth in the eyes of the civilized world by assuming to give that which she has neither the power nor the inclination to take away. The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

There was a minority report of course; but such a report as that made above and the tacit acquiescence of the Legislature are evidences of right feeling not often exhibited at the North of late.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.—The old line Whigs of New Hampshire are to hold a State Convention at Concord on the 13th inst.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—Hon. Geo. M. Dallas of Pennsylvania has been appointed Minister to England, in place of Mr. Buchanan who returns at his own request. Mr. Dallas has accepted.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the election of a printer was proceeded with. The first ballot resulted for A. O. P. Nicholson, of the Union newspaper, 24; Rev. Tucker, 9; Gales & Seaton, 2; Scattering 19. No election. Necessary to a choice 27. On the fourth ballot, Nicholson was elected printer to the Senate.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward then made a speech on Central American affairs, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Crawford offered a resolution, providing for the election of a Speaker by States, each casting one vote. On motion of Mr. Todd it was tabled, by a vote of 135 against 72.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by the plurality vote; if no choice be made at the next three trials. He said if the resolution was adopted, a majority must concur in the election, and it would devolve upon the Americans to choose between Orr and Banks.

Mr. Letcher thought the resolution would certainly result in the election of Banks.

Mr. Boyce of S. C. said it was plain, beyond all doubt or dispute, that the plurality rule would elect Banks, which would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befal the country.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall thought the Democrats would generally vote against the resolution, or that there would be a sufficient division in their ranks to defeat its adoption.

Mr. Greenwood moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Clingman's resolution was rejected by a vote of 110 to 106. (Five democrats voted for the plurality resolution.)

[Of the North Carolina members, Mr. Clingman alone voted for his resolution. All the others against it, except Craige, who was absent or did not vote.]

On Thursday, Mr. Cox offered a preamble, proposing in the true spirit of patriotism to waive some of their political principles, in order to secure the election of a Speaker—members reserving the right to insist on their principles practically hereafter; and concluding with a resolution, that all who thus agree, shall at first vote for Orr, and if he be not elected, that they then vote for Fuller, of Pennsylvania, inviting all conservative men to unite in this arrangement, with the reservation herein contained. A debate ensued, during which Mr. Clingman, of N. C., explained that it was not his purpose in offering the plurality resolution, to procure the election of Banks. Mr. Cox's resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of 176 to 59.

Mr. Hickman offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by the plurality vote; and a motion to lay the same on the table, was lost by one vote.

Mr. Trippe then offered a substitute, declaring Ex-Governor Smith, of Va., Speaker, which was rejected by a vote of 100 to 110. Hickman's resolution lays over until to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

On Friday, the House refused by a majority of 1 to lay on the table Mr. Hickman's resolution. The resolution was then defeated, 108 to 110. Mr. Jones of Tenn., offered a resolution declaring Mr. Oliver of Missouri Speaker—tabled by 15 majority. Mr. Letcher offered a resolution appointing Messrs. Orr, Banks, and Fuller a committee to confer and report to the House to-morrow, if they can agree on any one man who shall be Speaker. The resolution was tabled. Mr. Tindsly offered a resolution declaring Mr. Porter of Missouri Speaker—tabled by 76 majority. Mr. Ball offered a resolution declaring Mr. Banks Speaker—negatived by 13 majority.

Mr. Cobb of Ala., offered a resolution declaring Mr. Aiken of S. C. Speaker, and before the vote was declared Mr. Whitney said that he had been informed that his vote would change the result, and as Mr. Aiken was not one of the Administration party he would change and vote in the affirmative. [Great applause on the floor and in the galleries, and immense excitement, but when the vote was declared and it was found that the resolution had been negatived—103 to 110—the result, so unexpected, was received with violent bursts of laughter, merriment, hisses and applause.

A POSER.—Mr. Clingman, who has been represented as always claiming to be a Whig when up before his Whig constituency as a candidate for re-election, and who acts with the Locos when he gets in the Loco atmosphere of Washington, was rather stumped on Thursday last, as follows:

Mr. Clingman had understood the gentleman to say that the anti-Nebraska party were not so powerful as he had thought them to be. Was it not (inquired Mr. C.) the opposition of the Democratic party that rendered them so powerless? If the snake has no teeth, was it not our party who drew them?

Mr. H. Marshall. What does the gentleman mean by "our party?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Clingman. I mean the party with which I am acting—the Richardson party, or whatever name the gentleman chooses to call them. The gentleman does the Democratic party injustice in holding them responsible for my acts. I am a sort of fillibuster, as it were. [Laughter.] So far from approving my course yesterday, a large majority of the Democratic party objected to it.

THE COTTON CROP AND ITS PRICE.—Our readers have doubtless noticed the weekly statements of the receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports, as compared with those of 1854-5; and that the excess of receipts of the present crop has reached nearly 700,000 bales,—an increase, so far, of more than fifty per cent.

With such an increase, with the war in Europe, with a tight money market, and with low prices for manufactured cotton goods, the price of raw cotton has been maintained astonishingly.

The entire crop is variously estimated at from 3,500,000 to 3,750,000 bales. The crop of 1854-5 was 2,847,339.

The N. Y. Express publishes a letter from New Orleans of Jan. 19th, which says,—

"The telegaph yesterday brought us two weeks' later advices from Liverpool, and has given the young amateurs in cotton a black eye; but I suppose by Monday they will get over it, and go to work again paying big prices. You know I wrote in October, that by January or February we should have an excess of 600,000 bales. By our Shipping List of to-day, we have 675,000 bales, and during March we shall be one million bales in excess, and at no time shall I expect to see this excess reduced over 100,000, and the end of the season will see us with a crop of 3,750,000 bales. We may top this 100,000 bales, but this will do. With a tight money market in England, I shall be disappointed not to see middlings down to a point that will trouble many to pay losses—on cotton already bought and being bought.

"Our exports of sugar to Northern ports to date—are 20,000 hhds. against 60,000 last year; and of molasses, 80,000 bbls. against 112,000."

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The Czar Accepts the Propositions of the Allies as a Basis for Negotiations.—Large Decline in Breadstuffs.—Rise of Cotton.

HALIFAX, Jan. 31.

The Arabia arrived here this evening with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 19th inst., being a week later.

The news by this arrival is of great importance.

The London Times' Vienna correspondent telegraphs under date of Wednesday, the 16th, at 10 A. M., that *Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the German Diet.*

This was reported to be authentic, and caused an immense excitement throughout England, but the government dispatch published the next day put a different face upon the affair—being in effect that Russia had only accepted the allies' proposals *as a basis of negotiation.*

This slightly relaxed public confidence, and less sanguine hopes were now entertained. Doubts were expressed that Russsia had merely accepted the proposals to prolong the negotiations and gain time.

The President's Message is generally regarded in England favorably. Even its attitude regarding Central American affairs is not objected to, and in fact nobody seems to apprehend trouble between the two countries.

The above is about the sum of all the news. The prospect of a speedy return of peace swallowed up all else.

The news of Russia's acceptance of the allied propositions, caused an immense sensation. The funds rose 3 per cent., and cotton 1 farthing. A panic also ensued in the other markets.

Previous to the above announcement, the Vienna papers represented the state of affairs as most serious and alarming.

The Russian Embassy had been ordered to leave Vienna during the week elapsing between Russia's first and second reply, and an intense apprehension existed in Vienna, but on the 16th these apprehensions subsided by the announcement as above stated, that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

Commercial.—Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼. Sales of the week 58,000 bales. Middling uplands 5¾. Stock in port 378,000 bales. The decline in breadstuffs and provisions was decided, but the market unsettled.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Richmond on Wednesday last. There were some hundred Delegates present from Virginia, but only nineteen from all the other Southern States and the District of Columbia. They represented Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri. On the second day a few more Delegates appeared.

Gen. Tilghman of Maryland was chosen President, with seven Vice Presidents, of whom Col. Walter Gwyn of North Carolina is one.

The total receipts of the Wilmington & Manchester rail road, for the year ending 30th Nov. last, were $419,075 22. Its expenses $211,089 58. The income is 26 per cent. better than for the previous year.

Of the receipts of the road, $164,321 15 was from through passengers, $63,368 88 from way passengers, $142,155 50 from freight, and $49,229 69 from the mail.

The debt of the Company amounts to $1,873,784 71.

During the year, the road transported 5,766 bales of Cotton, 20,591 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 86,774 bbls. Rosin, 2,525,000 feet Timber, 146,305 feet Lumber, &c.

The Post Office at Dobbinville, in this county, has been discontinued. Papers and letters for that neighborhood should be addressed to Gray's Creek.

SMUGGLING AND FALSE INVOICES.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says,—

"The French are the greatest people in the world for their statistics, and all their official returns are got up and reported with a detail and a correctness which are not equalled by any other nation. I recently examined the official returns of their foreign commerce, and find by them that the value of their exports to the United States is 80,000,000 of francs ($16,000,000) *greater* than as shown by the custom-house returns to the Treasury at Washington. This difference can only be accounted for by out and out smuggling and by false invoices, which latter it is a matter of perfect notoriety are sent in nine cases out of ten at rates greatly reduced below the real cost, and which, from want of system, due diligence, or something worse, are not detected at our custom-houses. There has been a great increase in this system of fraud upon our revenue within the last two or three years, as well as in the impunity with which it is carried into effect."

A SINGLE LIFE.—The value of a single man's existence upon the destinies of the world may be estimated from the following remarks of an intelligent Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer:—

"All Europe is aware that the fate of the Continent is suspended by a hair. If the Emperor should be taken off an immediate change takes place in this country. None of his name or family would succeed him, as not one of them possesses any qualifications for the station nor the least confidence of the nation. A *Republic* would probably follow; a peace with Russia, as the people are opposed to the war; and a dissolution of the alliance with England."

SMALL POX IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Health of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation advising general vaccination, on account of the small pox being very prevalent in the city.

A Fortunate Suggestion.—During the late visitation of cholera at Chicago, Ill., a wealthy miser of that city took the disorder and died. The weather being very warm, it was found necessary to place his body in the coffin without removing his usual apparel. One of his heirs, who was standing by, suggested, just as the lid was being fastened, searching the deceased's pockets, which was done, and the searcher also found an ordinary money belt around the corpse, containing over $5,000 worth of notes, bills, &c.

Nowhere is advertising carried on to so great an extent as in England. "Professor" Holloway's Pills are advertised to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually; Moses & Son pay fifty thousand dollars; fifty thousand dollars is also paid by Rowland for his Macassar Oil; fifty thousand dollars by de Jongh for Cod Liver Oil; Heal & Sons pay thirty thousand dollars per year for advertising their bedsteads and bed furniture, and Eben Nicholls, a tailor, advertises to the extent of twenty thousand dollars.

FIRE.—We learn that the Toll-House of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, on Haymount, in this vicinity, caught fire from a spark this morning, and was totally destroyed.

The Toll-Keeper's furniture was saved.

The net amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 1st inst. was $24,081,525 63.

The Shoe business in Massachusetts gives employment to an immense number of men and women. The new census shows that the manufactures of shoes in the State are valued at $12,180,810 per annum; that 21,540,664 pairs are made yearly, and that 15,015 males and 19,395 females are employed at the business. Several important towns, it is said are not included in the returns.

The South buys these shoes, and thus feeds and enriches these men and women—who return the favor by waging war upon Southern institutions.

The Severity of the Winter.—As an instance of the severity of the present winter the Boston Traveler states that a gentleman living in the vicinity of Boston lately found the dead bodies of half a dozen crows upon the snow in the vicinity of his house.

MARRIED,

Near St. Paul's, Robeson county, on the 1st Jan'y last, Miss SARAH GREGG DAVIS to Mr. DICKSON A. GREGG, of Marion, S. C.

Near Averasboro, on the 24th ult., at the residence of Capt. A. Parker, by Rev. Wm. G. Harris, Mr. Wm. G. ADAMS of Johnston county, to Miss SABRA A., daughter of Rev. Dennis Parker, dec'd.

DIED,

In Sampson county on the 31st ult., ELIZABETH McARTHUR, consort of Alexander McArthur, in the 68th year of her age. The deceased was for 46 years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and lived that exemplary christian life which imparts to her bereaved relatives the consoling thought, that she has only exchanged a world of toil and pain for that rest which is prepared for the finally faithful.—Com.

Dec. 19th, 1855, in Anson county, with the full assurance of an endless life in heaven, Mrs. MARY ANN T. SMITH, widow of the late Rev. A. B Smith.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

McLaurin's Line, Feb. 2, Str Southerner, with goods for Pier & Branin, E W Willkings, G McNeill, Pearce & Ferguson, T Tew, Council, Ray & Co, J W Strange, D & W McLaurin, J F Foulkes, H T Jackson.

Bank's Line, Jan. 31 and Feb'y 2d.—Strs. Brothers and J R Grist with goods for W McIntrye, C Goddard, J Kyle, jr, Jas Banks, Steel & Fuller, C Harmson, J N Smith, J A Pemberton, D C McIntyre, J Waddill, G H Makepeace, P Mitchell, S T Hawley & Son, J W Lett, J C Smith, A J O'Hanlon, P A London, D & W McLaurin.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30.—Schr Moonlight fm New York. 31—Brigs Delmont Locke fm Havana, M T Wilder, fm Bath, Me, to Georgetown, leaking, lost sails and put in for repairs. Feb'y 2.—Schr. Southern Belle from N. Y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 4.

BACON—		12½ a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		25 a	Cuba	46 a 47	
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20		New Orleans	48 a 50	
Adamantine	30 a 35		NAILS—		5¼ a 5½
Sperm	50 a		OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½		Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira	13½ a		SALT—		
St. Domingo	00 a 00		Liv'p sack	1 65 a 1 75	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good	8¾ a 8¾		SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8 a 8½		Flaxseed	1 50 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny	18 a 20		SHOT—		
Dundee	18 a 00		Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps	00 a 00		Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18		Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 55	
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8		N. C. Whiskey	50 a 52	
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10		Northern "	50 a 00	
FEATHERS—	35 a 40		N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	8 75 a 0 00		Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	8 50 a 0 00		American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	8 25 a 0 00		Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	8 00 a 0 00		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13 a	
Corn	90 a		Crushed	12 a 12½	
Wheat	1 50 a 0 00		St. Croix	11 a	
Oats	50 a 00		Porto Rico	11 a	
Peas	75 a 80		New Orleans	10 a 11	
Rye	90 a 1 00		TALLOW—	11 a 12	
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10		TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a 5		Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar	a 6		WHITE LEAD	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a 7		WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4 a 4½		8 x 10	$2½ a $2½	
LARD—	0 a 12		10 x 12	$2½ a 00	
LEAD—	8½ a 00		WOOL—	15 a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light.

Cotton—Last sales made on Saturday was at 8¾, the advance caused no doubt by the prospect of peace in Europe.

Flour—We report no change in our market.

Corn—No change.

Peas—We advance our figures.

Apple Brandy—The receipts are quite light, and but little on hand.

Spirits Turpentine 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60, virgin 2 08, hard 1 60. Spirits 38½, firm. Rosin 1 10. Tar 2 10. Corton 8¾. 700 sacks Salt sold at $1, 20 days. Corn 85.

☞ M. W. JESSUP offers himself as a Candidate for CONSTABLE, in the Town District.
Feb'y 4. 75-1tpd

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

WE ARE authorised to announce ROBERT WOOTEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable for the District out of Town.
Election on Thursday, 7th February.
Jan. 29. 74-te

CANDIDATE FOR CONSTABLE.

JOHN T. McKAY offers himself as a Candidate for Constable for the Town District. He respectfully solicits the support of his friends and the public.
Election on Thursday next.
Feb'y 4. 1tpd

A Memoir of the Rev. Sidney Smith, by his Daughter, Lady Holland, with selections from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.
For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES, &c!!

VANHORN'S SHOULDER BRACES,
" TRUSSES.
Marsh's "
Hull's "
Abdominal Supporters.
Just rec'd and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan. 29. 74-1m

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

FACULTY:

REV. W. E. PELL, PRINCIPAL.
Mr. J. H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Mons. PHILIPPE HENLE, Professor of French and Music.
Mrs. V. C. PELL, Assistant in Music.
Miss L. J. WATT, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss E. HATCHELL, Instructress in Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Principal of Preparatory Department.
Mrs. C. O. HORNE, Governess.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 3d of MARCH next, and close the 19th of JULY following. Terms of Tuition, Board, &c., as heretofore published.

The course of study is believed to be as extensive and thorough as in any Female College of the South. Additional Instructors, and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus will be supplied as the wants of the School demand; and every effort will be made to afford students all the facilities for acquiring both a substantial and an elegant education. As it is of the first importance to have our students thorough in the PRIMARY studies, our plans for the next session will enable us to give to the Preparatory Department additional efficiency.

Our arrangements in the Boarding Department for the accommodation of young ladies committed to our care, are such, as to warrant the assertion, that no Institution in the State is superior.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal.
WM. E. PELL, Principal.
Feb'y 1, 1856. 75*8t

DR. D. W. C. BENBOW,
DENTIST,

IS Ready to supply those in need, with such instruments of mastication as they will neither be ashamed to exhibit, nor afraid to use; and if to laugh without mortification, and to eat without pain, be deemed important objects, he feels confident that his services will continue to be in demand.

Dr. B. is a resident of Fayetteville, and has the honor of referring those with whom he has no personal acquaintance to many of the most respectable of our citizens, who are able from practical experience to speak highly in his favor, as well as letters and diplomas in his possession.

He is to be found at his ROOMS, near THE MARKET, in Office hours every day, except during his annual summer tour.

All other operations connected with Dental profession performed in the most scientific manner, as his advantages for proficiency have not been excelled by any operator of five years' experience.
Feb'y 4. 75-3ti

RECEIVED per steamer Magnolia Jan. 31st,
One Case Extra WATER PROOF BOOTS
One Case " Dress "
Call and examine—and buy.
THO. J. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 2, 1856. 1t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Gersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, beg respectfully to offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure their friends that any work intrusted to them will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as they are determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WEMYSS & HOLLAND
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

SAVE COST.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Account, previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same by the 20th Feb'y next, as farther indulgence will not be given. D. & J. McRAE.
Jan. 30, 1856. 75*3t

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C., timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine Lands. Cheap for Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said Land after this date without my permission.
NATHAN BYRD.
Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. [75*2m

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO GIRL 18 years old, a good House Servant. Apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 31. 74-2t

AT COST.

THE subscriber wishing to make room for the Spring Trade, offers his stock of Winter Clothing at COST for CASH; and takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. J. McPHERSON,
Hotel Building.

P. S. All those in arrears are respectfully solicited to call and settle.
Jan. 31, 1856. 74.

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1 1856. 65-tf

CARD

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE coming Spring we shall open one of our best assortments of Wearing Apparel for Gentlemen, consisting, as usual, of our own superior manufacture of

COATS, PANTS and VESTS,

—every variety—latest styles.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

of newest importations, expressly for Custom work. Our Cutter, Mr. C. J. SCHOONMAKER, has stood at the head of his profession in New York for ten years past. Our workmen, the best in the United States.

To such as may want a WELL MADE and FASHIONABLE GARMENT, we beg to say, they can be supplied at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

at short notice. We know of no House South to whom we can recommend our friends with more confidence.
Jan'y 31. 74-1mi

Putnam's Magazine for February, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 30.

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

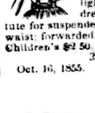
THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, weighing only three ounces, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia,* has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn. It is Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss, $5. Double $8. State which side is affected, and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal suspensors (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandage manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6m

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adopted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50. C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6m

WANTED.

A Gentleman of the Bar, if sufficient encouragement is shown him, designs delivering, in Wilmington and Fayetteville, a COURSE of LECTURES on the

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY:

and to this end desires, and through this medium calls upon, all those who may have Manuscripts and Documents relating to the Revolutionary History of this section of the State,—such as letters, printed documents, &c., to forward them to him at Elizabethtown, N. C.

All letters, &c., will be carefully preserved, and after being noted, will be safely returned to their proper owners.

Address **J. A. R.**, at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me will be called on or for payment: Those who do not pay will find the claims in the hands of an Attorney, for collection. A second call will in no instance be made.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan 21, 1856. 71-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, February 12th, 1856, several valuable slaves, —a woman about 24 years old, and her three children—a boy about 7 years, another boy about 4 years, and a girl 10 months old; a woman aged about 33 years, a boy about 15 years, and one 10 years old. Said negroes will be sold upon a credit of 6 months, bonds to draw interest from date.

J. M. EVANS,
Executrix of J. W. Evans

Jan'y 18, 1856. 71-ts

TO TRAVELLERS

going North and West from Fayetteville.

THE United States' Mail Coach for the North, will leave this place EVERY DAY at half past two o'clock, and CONNECT AT RALEIGH with the Raleigh Rail Road going to Weldon, and with the North Carolina Rail Road going West to Salisbury, via Hillsborough, Greensborough and Lexington.

D. G. MAC RAE,
Contractor.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 21, 1856. 71-1m

GARDEN SEED! GARDEN SEED!!

A LARGE supply of Johnson, Robbins & Co's celebrated Seed just received,—warranted the growth of 1855. These Seed have given universal satisfaction wherever used, and may be relied on as fresh and genuine. Also, Red Clover, Lucerne, and Blue Grass Seed. For sale wholesale or retail by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 17, 1856. 70tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, &c.

WHITE LEAD, Linseed Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Train Oil, Glue, Ground Paints in Oil, White Potash, Ultra Marine, Patent Black, Rose Pink, Verdigris, Acids of every description, Extracts of Logwood, &c., &c.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist

Jan'y 17, 1856. 70-1m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856 70-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

Reed's Patent Chronometer Engine.

THIS is an improved Steam Engine for which Letters Patent were granted to JOHN A. REED, of New York, Jan 9, 1855. The nature of this Improvement consists in the increase of power about 50 per cent. and reducing the weight of the Engine one half. The saving of fuel is effected by letting the steam in on both sides of the cylinder, doubling the size of the ports, and balancing the pressure, removing the friction and weight of the slide valves, eccentrics, cross heads, connecting rods, &c. The exceeding simplicity of this Engine, renders it much more durable and easily managed than any other, and when placed upon the boiler with wheels, it is portable, though effective.

These Engines received the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the Great Exhibition in Paris. There are about Seventy Five of them now in operation, all giving great satisfaction.

	PRICES			
1 Horse Engine	$150	Boilers and fitting:		$125
2 " "	200	"	"	150
6 " "	300	"	"	350
8 " "	400	"	"	400
10 " "	500	"	"	500

All sizes from 1 to 100 horse power at the shortest notice.

Also, Reed's Patent Steam Pump, the simplest and most durable one in use, for raising water or supplying boilers.

Further information may be had by addressing

TOUSLEY & REED,
95 Maiden Lane, New York.

Jan'y 4. 67-3mpd

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

BEECHCROFT, by the Author of Heartsease, &c; The Private Life of an Eastern King; Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature; McKenzie's Miscellaneous Works; The Contrast between Good and Bad Men, by Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring. Also, further supplies of The Great Iron Wheel; Alone; Heir of Redcliffe; Berrian's, Barnes' and Thornton's Family Prayers; Gillott's 303, Perry's Double Action, and many other kinds of Steel Pens; Carmine Inks; Camel Hair Pencils; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

ELDORADO, by Bayard Taylor; A Basket of Chips, by Brougham; Table Traits, by Dr. Doran; The Renegade; Modern Pilgrims by Geo. Wood; Helen Leeson, a peep at New York Society; India, China and Japan, by Bayard Taylor; The Hidden Path; Heartsease; Mitchell's Traveller's Guide; Cumming's Works; Andrews' Latin English Lexicon; Small Edition of Psalms and Hymns, plain and gilt; Smellie's Philosophy; Greene's Analysis; Webster's Dictionaries; Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 31.

Blank Warrants for sale here

TO THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTRY DISTRICT:

J. R. McDONALD offers himself as a Candidate for ***CONSTABLE.*** If elected, promises to comply with the law, and perform the duties of said Office to the best of his ability.

Jan'y 5. 67-tc

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Constable, in the Fayetteville District. Election in February next.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS.

Jan. 14, 1856. 69-tc

A CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is a candidate for the office of Constable for the Town District.

W. R. LOVE.

Jan'y 18. 71-tc

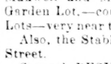
THE NEW REVISED STATUTES.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, a few copies of the New Revisal. Price $4, *cash on delivery.*

Jan'y 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.



Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1856.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.

WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 120 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

JAMES F. FOULKES,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 37-tf

STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Salem.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through-tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted.

WHITE & STAFFORD.

June 29, 1855. 24tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BANK CHECKS.

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired " $51,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,338 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 88 100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	387 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,293 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 18 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Strangland & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Beubow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid.

HIRAM PARDEE.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FOR RENT.

A VERY desirable Dwelling, recently built, with convenient out houses, near the business part of the town. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 20. 63-tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 28-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 1tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1856. 67y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND

Ready-Made Clothing,

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 28. 3-tf

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dobbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

S. M. THOMAS.

Aug. 29. 32-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY

June 25, 1855. 12tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and CUCALICO MILL STONES,
BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM BOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises.

M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 34*tf

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAML P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal [L. S.] of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

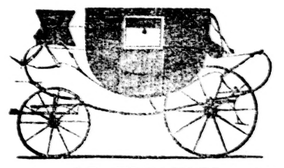
THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan'y 24, 1856. 73*6m

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Horney & Skeen is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the parties.

A. S. HORNEY.
JAMES C. SKEEN.

Franklinsville, Jan'y 17, 1856 72-3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together under the firm of HORNEY & LARRENCE, for the purpose of ***Merchandizing,*** and Manufacturing

COTTON YARN and ***SHEETINGS,*** at the

The ISLAND FORD MILLS

in this place; having leased the said Mills for a specified term.

A. S. HORNEY.
AUSTIN LARRENCE.

Franklinsville, N. C., Jan'y 17, 1856. 72-3t

PLEASANT HILL MALE ACADEMY.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty in the south-west corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things to make it a comfortable and pleasant Situation, will commence its 2d session on MONDAY the 7th January, 1856, under the care of

J. W. SHIVE,

who desires building up a School of high order to prepare Students for College, as well as useful and practical business. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of those under his charge.

Board can be had with the Principal or elsewhere at $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	7 50
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

Maj. WM. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH, Esq.,
Dr. R. A. SELLARS,
Rev. SHUBAL EVANS,
Dr. WM. A. COBLE,
} Board of Editors.

Dec. 24, 1855. 69-6m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Teacher.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 69-6m

Diocesan Training School of North Carolina, at Asheville.

THIS SCHOOL will open on the First of January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than twelve or fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Asheville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, in advance.

Pupils not able to pay those terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars address

JARVIS BUXTON

Asheville, Jan. 1856. 71*tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman well qualified to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary on application to John C. Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Averasborough.

Jan'y 19, 1856. 71*tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has moved his STOCK OF GOODS to the Store recently occupied by John Rollins, Esq., foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr Geo. McNeill's, where he will constantly keep on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

And a General Stock of

GROCERIES,

&c. &c., which he will sell low for CASH, or exchange for country produce. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to offer them bargains.

WM. BOW.

Jan'y 19. 71-tf

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Keys.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf